A. Buelen Esq.

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, AUGUST 11th 1841. Vol. 3—No. 44.

TERMS.

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The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 4, 1841.

MR. BUCHANAN'S

SECOND SPEECH

ON THE M'LEOD QUESTION,

Delivered in Senate, June 15, 1841.

In reply to Messrs. Rives, Choate, Huntington and Preston, on the motion of Mr. Rives to refer so much of the President's message as relates to foreign affairs to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BUCHANAN expressed his thanks to the Senate for their kind indulgence in permitting him to address them this morning, instead of requiring him to proceed at the late hour last evening when the adjournment was made. He should endeavor to merit this indulgence by confining himself to as brief a reply as possible to the observations which have been made in answer to his former remarks.

And first, said Mr. B. I cannot but feel highly gratified that the few remarks which I made in opening this debate, were sufficiently potent to call forth four such distinguished Senators in reply as those from Virginia, [Mr. Rives] Massachusetts, [Mr. Choate,] Connecticut, [Mr. Huntington,] and South Carolina, [Mr. Preston.] In contending against such an host, my only wonder is that I have not been entirely demolished. Thanks be to Providence, I am yet alive and ready for the conflict; and, what is of more importance, my arguments remain untouched, however ably they may have been assailed by the distinguished Senators.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. Rives,] has preached me a homily on the subject of my party feelings. I acknowledge myself to be a party man; and why? For the very same reason, I presume, which has, also made the Senator from Virginia a party man. I sincerely believe that the very best interests of the country are identified with the principles and involved in the success of my party; and he doubtless entertains a similar opinion n regard to the party to which he belongs. But *he*, of all men, ought to be the last man in this Senate to read me such a lesson. Is he no party man himself? This he will not pretend. I think I may with confidence appeal to the Senate to decide whether he is not, *at the very least*, as strong and ardent a party man as myself.

In regard to our foreign relations, I have ever studiously avoided, as far as this was possible, the influence of party feeling. I have determined, on this subject, to be of no party but that of my country; and if I know myself, I should rather have applauded, if that had been possible, than condemned the conduct of the Secretary of State in his recent transactions with the British Government. The commentaries which I have made on his instructions to the Attorney General, I felt myself called upon to make as an American Senator, jealous of his country's honor.

The Secretary's head would have been turned long ago, if the incense of flattery could have produced this effect. Each of the four Senators has indulged in an excess of eulogy upon him. As if no one mortal man could be justly compared with him, he has been almost defied by comparing him with the whole Roman Senate. The Senator from Virginia has informed us that the Secretary will deliver up McLeod to the British Government, as the Roman Senate sent back the murderers of their embassadors to King Demetrius, determined like them to avenge the insult offered to his country, not upon the head of any subordinate agent, but of the sovereign himself. We shall see hereafter the justice of this parallel.

I have been for many years acquainted with the distinguished author of the instructions to Mr. Crittenden. For condensation of thought and of expression, and for power of argument, that gentlemen is not surpassed by any man in this country. But will these qualities alone make him a great practical statesman? No, sir, no. To be such a statesman, he must be powerful in actions as well as in arguments—in deeds as well as in words. He must possess the clear and sound judgment—the moral firmness, and the self-reliance necessary to decide and to act, with promptness and energy, in any crisis of political affairs. The Secretary is not the man whom I should select for my leader in times of difficulty and danger. In the mighty storms which shake empires, he is not the man whom I should place at the helm to steer the ship of State in safety through the raging billows. Nature generally distributes her gifts with an impartial hand. Some she endows with great powers of eloquence, and others with great powers of action; but she seldom confines both in the same individual. Demosthenes himself, the greatest of orators, fled disgracefully at the battle (I think) of Cheronæa, and afterwards accepted a bribe; whilst Cicero was timid and irresolute by nature, and was, even in the opinion of his own friends, unfit for great actions. I would not attribute to the Secretary that want of courage and firmness which was so striking in Demosthenes and Cicero; and I present these examples merely for the purpose of proving that great powers of ratiocination do not alone make a great statesman, fitted to act upon trying occasions. In leaving the Senate, the Secretary has, I think left his proper theatre of action. Should we be involved in serious difficulties with England, I doubt whether he will ever be as conspicuous in the field of diplomatic action, as he has been in the field of debate. He is not one of those master minds which can regulate and control events.

I shall now return to the subject of debate and shall spend no more time upon it than may be absolutely necessary to reply to the few points made by those who have, with such eloquence, heaped eulogy upon eulogy on the Secretary, instead of refuting my arguments.

There are some important principles on which the four Senators and myself entirely agree. And in the first place, they all coincide with me in regard to the enormous outrage committed on our national sovereignty by the capture and destruction of "the Caroline." We all agree that this was a most atrocious invasion of our rights as a free and independent nation. An American vessel, manned by American citizens, and lying within our own waters under the protection of our own flag, has been seized by a band of volonteer marauders from upper Canada, has been set on fire, and with our maimed and murdered citizens on board—the living with the dead—has been sent headlong down the dreadful precipice of Niagara. We all agree that this was one of the greatest outrages ever committed by the subjects of one independent nation against the sovereignty and citizens of another.

Is there, then, any principle of national law of such resistless power that it will rescue these murderers from trial & punishment when arrested within the jurisdiction of the sovereign State where their crimes have been committed? Can the perpetrators of this barbarity be claimed by their Government, and upon its subsequent assumption of their responsibility and their guilt, must they be released and permitted to go free by virtue of an imperative mandate of the law of nations? The British Government and the American Secretary of State have answered this question in the affirmative; whilst I trust I shall be able to prove that the best writers on public law, as well as both reason and justice, have answered it in the negative.

Sir, I desire to pay a deserved compliment both to the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Choate,] and the feelings displayed by him throughout his remarks. It was his first appearance in debate here, and judging of others by myself, I must say, that those who have listened to him once will be anxious to hear him again.

On the great principle of international law involved in this case, the Senator and myself entirely agree. Indeed on this point there is no contrariety of opinion between myself and any of the Senators who have replied to me, unless it may be the Senator from Virginia. In my opening remarks I laid down the principle in as broad terms as any of them have used. I freely admitted that all the modern authorities concurred in declaring, that the law of nations protects individuals from punishment in the courts of an invaded country, for hostile acts committed there, *in obedience to the commands of their own sovereign, during a state of public war; and that too, whether this war has been solemnly declared or not, and whether it be general or partial.* War has its own laws, and such individuals, if seized can only be held as prisoners of war. They cannot be punished. Upon this principle of the law of nations we all agree. It is upon its application to the circumstances of the present case, and upon that alone, that we differ.

I think I shall satisfy the Senate that no war of any kind, under the law of nations, existed between Great Britian and the United States, in consequence of the attack upon the Caroline; and that the capture of this vessel was not an act of war. I shall then conclusively establish, from the very authorities cited by the Senators, that the perpetrators of this outrage are liable to be tried and punished in the criminal courts of New York.

If no war existed between the two nations then according to the argument of the Senators themselves, M'Leod can enjoy no immunity from trial and punishment. Was the capture of the Caroline then an act of war? I answer not. And why? Because no power on earth, except it be the supreme sovereign power of a nation, can make war. Nay, more; no other power can even grant letters of marque and reprisal. The Senate will understand that I speak of offensive war such as the capture of the Caroline must have been, if it were war at all. I admit that any appropriate authority on the spot, from the necessity of the case, may repel invasion, and thus make defensive war. What does Vattel say upon the subject? He declares that "*war under the law of nations, can never be waged by any but the sovereign power of a State.*—Vattel, page 291.

And again, in page 398, he says:

"The right of making war, as we have shown in the first chapter of this book, solely belongs to the sovereign power, which not only decides whether it be proper to undertake the war, and to declare it, but likewise directs all its operations, as circumstances of the utmost importance to the State. Subjects, therefore, cannot of themselves take any steps in this affair; nor are they allowed to commit any act of hostility without orders from their sovereign."

These elementary principles, necessary to prevent nations from being involved in the calamities of war by every rash adventurer, or by any authority short of the sovereign power, are laid down by Rutherford as well as Vattel, and every other writer on the law of nations. They are so simple and so consonant to human reason, that I shall read no other authority to establish them.

That there may be no escape from the argument, permit me to read a sentence or two from the favorite author of the Senatore, (2 Rutherforth's Institute, 507.) to show what is the nature of public war.

"Public war," says he, "is divided into perfect and imperfect. The former sort is more usually called solemn, according to the law of nations, and the latter unsolemn war. Grotious defines a perfect or solemn war to be such a public war as is declared or proclaimed." * * * * * * "Unsolemn or imperfect wars between nations, that is, such wars as nations carry on against one another without declaring or proclaiming them, though they are public wars, are seldom called wars at all; they are more usually known by the name of reprisals or acts of hostility.

Thus the Senate will perceive that whether the war be solemn or unsolemn, perfect or imperfect, it is still public war, and such as "nations alone can carry on against each other." It would be vain to declare that the sovereign power alone can wage solemn war, if you permit individuals, without its authority, to make reprisals or commit acts of hostility. Suffer them to do this, and they can involve their nation in a general war, not only without the consent, but in oppositition to the will of the sovereign power.

Having thus established by the highest authority, that public war, whether perfect or imperfect, can alone be waged by the command of the nation, or sovereign power; let us proceed to inquire whether the capture of the Caroline was an act of public war by Great Britian against the United States.

Will it be pretended by any person, that this invasion of our territory was authorized or commanded by the sovereign power of Great Britian? Certainly not. The expedition which crossed the Niagara, captured the Caroline, and committed the murder with which McLeod stands charged, was never authorized nor commanded to make war on the United States by the Government of England. This act of hostility was authorized alone by Colonel McNab of the Canada militia, and not by Queen Victoria, or even the supreme provincial Government. It was undertaken suddenly by a band of volunteer marauders, who neither knew nor cared what was the object of the expedition. On the recent argument of the case before the Supreme Court of New York, the Attorney General of that State, as appears from the Herald, "read a despatch from Governor Head to Lord Glenelg, the British Colonial Secretary, from "Head's Narrative," page 377—89. The letter was dated 9th February, 1838. The letter showed the nature of the attack, and that it was composed of volunteers who embarked in ignorance of the precise object of the expedition—Captain Drew who led on the attack, merely obtaining men who "would follow him to the Devil." I regret that I could not procure this book. It has not yet been received in the Congressional Library. No object was avowed or even intimated by Captain Drew. Conscious that he was about to embark in an unlawful and unjustifiable expedition, he concealed his purpose from his followers. Fifty or sixty desperate banditti agreed to follow him to the Devil; and on that night they committed arson and murder upon the soil, and within the sovereign jurisdiction of the State of New York. And yet, in order to save McLeod from the punishment due to his crimes, Senators have been compelled to contend that this lawless attack was an act of *public war committed by Great Britain* against this country. Unless they can establish this position, their whole argument sinks into nothing.

Now, sir, if there never had been a book written upon the subject of national law, could such a principle be maintained for a single moment? Reason would at once condemn the idea, that such a marauding expedition, suddenly undertaken by an inferior officer, was public war. No, sir; no: there was no war between Great Britain & the U. States; and it follows as a necessary consequence that every man engaged in this murderous attack upon a vessel lying within the peaceful waters of the sovereign State of New York, is amenable to her criminal laws.

On this point, I shall presently show that the authorities are clear and decided. And here permit me to observe that the Senator from Massacnusetts did me no more than justice in supposing that I had intentionally omitted to cite Grotius, for the purpos of proving that individuals engaged in all public wars, except such as are denominated solemn, might be arrested and punished for their acts under the laws of the country which they invaded. Grotius in more places than one, has arrested this principle. Whether there was not more humanity in this ancient doctrine than in that which prevails at present, I shall not attempt to decide. According to it, nations were compelled to make a public and solemn declaration of war and thus gave notice to their enemy and all mankind of the commencement of hostilities; otherwise such wars were externally unlawful, and subjects were liable to punishment for obeying the commands of their sovereign. But I cheerfully admit that the law of nations has been changed since the time of Grotious, and that this immunity from individual punishment now extends to public wars of the unsolemn or imperfect kind which are preceded by no declaration.

But what is the consequence if the members of a nation make reprisals, or commit acts of hostility, as Col. McNab and Captain Drew have done, without the authority of the sovereign power? Are they, in such a case protected from punishment for their criminal acts in the courts of the nation, whose laws they have violated? Let Rutherford answer this question. (vol. 2, page 548.

"Thirdly: Grotius confines the external lawfulnass of what is done in war, which is internally unjust, to solomn wars only: whereas the external lawfulness in respect of the member of a civil society extends to public wars of the imperfect sort, to acts of reprisals or to other acts of hostility. By giving the name of public war to reprisals or other acts of hostility, which fall short of being solemn wars, I suppose the reprisals to be made, or the acts of hostility to be committed, *by the authority of a nation*, though it has not solemnly declared war. *For if the members of a nation make reprisals, or commit acts of hostility without being thus authorized they are not under the protection of the law of nations; as they act separately by their own will, so they are separately accountable to the nation, against which they act.*"

Now, sir, here is McLeod's very case in so many words. Human ingenuity cannot escape from it. Those who commit acts of hostility, without the authority of the nation to which they belong, are punished by the nation against which they act. No man can pretend to say that this midnight incursion of desparate banditti who followed Captain Drew, acted under the command of the sovereign power of England. They were volunteers—they acted upon their own authority; and McLeod boasted he was one of this number. Under the very authority read by the Senator from Masschusetts himself, as they acted separately by their own will, and without the authority of the British nation, so they are separately accountable to the State of New York against which the acted. This then is the principle upon which we stand. If, therefore, McLeod commited the murder attributed to him within the territorial jurisdiction of New York, under every law, both human and devine, he ought there to be punished for his offence.

On the question of national law, I might safely rest here. I have conclusively shown that Colonel M'Nabb, of his authority, could not wage war in behalf of Great Britain against the United States; but I shall go one step further, and present an authority, which would seem almost to have been intended for this individnal case. It will be found in 2d Rutherford's Institutes, pages 496, 497, 498, &c. The questions there answered are, can any inferior magistrate make war? or must war proceed from the supreme magistrate? The author, after having treated the subject at some length, and proved that no inferior magistrate, whether of a civil or militry character, can lawfully make war, concludes with the following language:

"Upon the whole, whatever liberty we have to use words in what sense we please: the law of nations will call no war a public one unless it proceede on both parts from those *who are invested with supreme executive power; for in veiw of this law, no other magistrates have a public character in respect to war.*"

It would be a monstrous doctrine, that every petty British magistrate along the Canada line, can, at his pleasure or his caprice, involve this country in war with Great Britain. If he can authorise lawless adventurers to make such an incursion upon us as Captain Drew has done, he may license pirates, robbers and murderers, to invade our borders, and after they have been guilty of the greatest enormities, may demand their surrender, and rescue them from punishment, by casting the responsibility upon his Government.

No subsequent approbation of the offender's criminal act by his sovereign can relieve him from punishment. It is the existence of actual war, when the crime was committed, and that only, which constitute his defence. I, therefore, entirely agree with the Senator from Massachusetts, in the principle that if McLeod had been a soldier in public war, the proof of this fact alone would relieve him from punishment. The subsequent interference of his sovereign in his behalf was not necessary. Whilst I admit this, I consider it equally clear, that if war did not exist between the two nations this interference could not withdraw him from the penalty of the laws which he had violated. It is the fact of the existence of war, and not the interference of the British sovereign, on which the decision of McLeod's case must depend.

In every case of a crime committed within our territory by a foreigner, except only in actual war, the principle applies which I cited from Vattel in my opening remaks. The State or nation whose laws have been outraged, always punishes the offender. If the sovereign of the nation to which he belongs should approve or ratify his criminal act, in the language of Vattel, "it then becomes a public concern against such sovereign." But this does not prevent the offended State from bringing the criminal to justice under her own laws. This is the rule between nations at peace. It applies strictly to the case of McLeod; because when the murder was committed with which he is charged, and ever since, we have been at peace with Eengland. I had not supposed that any Senator would controvert this rule; because upon its existence depends the sovereignty and independence of nations. If the Queen of England or the King of the French, in time of peace, can send emmissaries into our country to excite insurrection; and if, when detected in crimes against our laws, the foreign sovereign can rescue them from punishment by approving their conduct, we are then no longer supreme and independent within our own territory If I understood the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Rives] correctly, he contended that under this very authority which I had cited from Vattel, when properly understood, the recognition of any criminal of a foreigner within our jurisdiction by his sovereign, would release the offender from trial and punishment in our courts of justice. Upon this recognition the prison doors must fly open; and even the murderer escape. I cannot consent to argue this proposition; but I shall present to the Senator an example of what might occur in our own country if his doctrine were correct.

Suppose the Governor of Jamaica should send an emissary into one of our Southern States for the purpose of inflaming the passions of the slaves against their masters and exciting a servile insurrection—is such an emissary not to be held accountable to the laws of this State for his acts, because the British Government, whose subject he is, may have authorized the suppression of slavery in this cruel manner? Although blood and assassination may follow in his footsteps, yet must he, when arrested and brought before a court of justice to answer for his crimes, be surrendered to his sovereign the moment his surrender is demanded?

Mr. RIVES here explained. He said that such was not intended to say more than that military invasions were recognised by national law as relieving the invaders from punishment.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Probably I may have Mistaken the gentleman in supposing that the principle for which we contended was, that the sovereign power under which an individual acted, and not the individual himself, was responsible, no matter whether he were employed as a military or a civil agent to accomplish the designs of his Government. I certainly understood the Senator distinctly to say, that the authority cited by me from Vattel would prevent the States of this Union from punishing any offence committed within their territories by a foreigner, provided his conduct were afterwards sanctioned by the offender's sovereign.

Mr. Rives. Such I understood to be the meaning of vattel. I did not read the passage myself. Vattel is mistaken in this particular. I defined my argument as being applicable to military aggression only.

Mr. Buchanan. Then, sir, it seems that Vattel is wrong in this particular; but I have the pleasure of knowing that the Senator from Virginia concurs with me against what he understands to be the opinion of this great author. But Vattel is not fairly subject to the Senator's criticism. On the contrary he is the highest authority for the opinion which we both entertain. He lays it down that the sovereign aggrieved may punish any such offence committed within his territory; and it is no where intimdated that his arm shall be arrested, whenever a foreign sovereign chooses to recognise the act.

We also agree that if in time of peace, an offence be committed within the territory of a nation, no authority whatever can screen the offender from the penalty inflicted by its laws. The Senator admits that war, and war alone, can render these sovereign laws impotent. But even in war a captured is not to be delivered up on the demand of his Government. He is to be held as a prisoner of war; and if McLeod were in that condition, Mr. Fox would have no right, under the law of nations, to demand his release, though he might justly protest against his punishment.

But as neither Colonel McNabb nor Captain Drew could authorize any act of hostility against the United States, no war existed; and an immaginary war has been conjured up by gentlemen as a last resort, to rescue McLeod from danger, and to justify the Secretary of State in yielding to the demand of the British Government. No case then, exists, to justify the demands of McLeod's release; and the State of New York has a perfect right to punish him for any offence committed within her jurisdiction.

When I addressed the Senate before, I expressed an opinion that McLeod was not present at the capture of the Caroline. On examining the evidence, however, which was recently presented to the Supreme Court of New York, I find sufficient testimony to render it probable that I may have been mistaken. Among other testimony, a witness deposed that on the morning after the destruction of the Caroline, he had met McLeod at a tavern in Chippewa, who then boasted that he had killed "one damned Yankee" in that expedition, and, pointed to his sword, said "there's his blood." I hope this was only his own vain boasting, and that he was not in reality so bad as vanity prompted him to pretend to be. On the question of his guilt or innocence, I now desire to express no opinion.

The Senator from Massachusetts is mistaken in his application of the established principle of the law of nations regarding volunteers to the case of McLeod. It is certain that volunteers who enter the military service of an other country for the purpose of acquiring skill in the art of war, are when taken by the enemy, to be treated as if they belonged to the army to which they fight. This is the principle laid down by Vattel. Such a volunteer is entitled to all the rights and privileges which war confers, to the same extent as though he were a citizen or subject of the nation whose forces he has joined. But this is the case of McLeod? In order to make it such the Senator must first prove that war existed between this country and England, and that being the citizen of an other country, that individual voluntarily joined the British army.

The Senator from Massachusetts has put a case calculated to effect our feelings. How hard would it be says he, for a man to be aroused from his bed at midnight, to be torn from the arms of his wife and young child to join an invaded force; and then, after having acted under this compulsion, to be subjected to punishment if made a prisoner of war! But this, all must perceive, is a mere fancy sketch, and has no application to the case of McLeod. His was a voluntary offence—there was no command—no compulsion. He was a volunteer, and was instigated by his own evil impulses alone to join the expedition, and commit the crime of murder for which according to the law of nations, if he should be found guilty, he has forfeited his life to the offended laws of New York.

The object of all human punishment is to prevent crime; and it is certain that such lawless attacks on the sovereignty of an independent nation will be most affectually prevented, if the persons engaged in them know that they will certainly be punished under the laws of the nation which they have attacked. This is the clear principle of public law. When you arrest any such assailant, who has voluntarily invaded your territory, and wilfully taken the life of one of your citizens, mercy teaches you that you ought to hang him for murder, as an example to all others who might be willing to offend in the same manner. If this were your known determination, we should never more suffer from such lawless expeditions as that of Captain Drew. We should thus save our citizens from murder and rapine, and the two nations from all the horrors and cruelties of actual war. Our side of the question is that of true humanity. The punishment of a single offender at the first, would thus save the lives of thousands of innocent victims hereafter.

Our Government ought to have taken a stand upon this principle. I regret that they have not done it. Let an insurrection again break out in Canada, and we shall reap the bitter fruits of the Secretary's blunder. The inferior officers of the British Government all along the border will be sending expeditions across our frontier, which will plunder and murder our citizens under the pretence of defending their Canadian possessions against the attacks of the insurgents. This will be done if for no other purpose but that of displaying their zeal and devotion to their sovereign. The example of the capture of the Caroline, and the honors, rewards, and the approbation which have been bestowed upon the captors, will animate them to undertake similar enterprises.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

How to keep a Village Cow.—Transplant sugar beets 15 inches apart like cabbages, but with more care, in every spot or place you can spare in your lot or garden. If the land is worked well and early, they will tend themselves after two or three light hoeings, and grow large enough to make a mess each, with the addition of a mess of shorts seasoned with ground oil cake.—Here is sugar gluten and oleaginous matter to boot. With such slops, a cow needs nothing but a little straw.

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 11, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

In accordance with previous notice given a very large Meeting of the Democratic citizens of Mifflin county convened in the Court House Lewistown, on Wednesday evening. V. Mitchell, Dr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, was called to the Chair, and

Capt *John Henry*,
Alexr. Thompson,
John Day,
James Robison,
Henry McCauley,
Geo. Sigler, Esq.
C. Hoover, Sr.
Col. *Francis Boggs*,
John Graham,
A. C. Wilson,
Joseph A. Taylor,
Jacob Hazlett,
Casper Dull,
Maj. *Wm. Wilson*,
T. I. Postlethwait
were appointed V. Presidents.

Samuel Kyle,
William Gilmore,
D. W. M'Cormick,
Sect'ys.

After the meeting being thus organized. On motion of Dr. Jos. B. Ard, the Chair appointed the following Committee to repor a preamble and resolution expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz :—

Dr. J. B. Ard, Capt. D. Eisenbise, Geo. Bell, Samuel Brisben, William Flemming, Abraham Gardner, Thompson G. Bell, Johnston Sigler, Col. John Stoneroad, Solomon Kinzor, Maj. Robert M'Kee, John Cupples, John Flemming, Adam Hosee, Lieut. John Ross, John Stine, Jr., Hugh Laird, Robert M'Farland, Isaac Armstrong, Capt. John Smith, John M'Laughlin, Capt. William Fields.

The committee having retired, H. N. M'ALLISTER, Esq. of Centre County was called upon, who entertained the meeting with an appropriate and able speech.

On Motion of Dr. Jos. B. Ard—Resolved That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to H. N. M'Allister, Esq., for his able and eloquent address to the Democracy of little Mifflin.

The committee having returned, submitted to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions :—

The period being again at hand, when the citizens of Pennsylvania will be called upon, to cast their suffrages for the chief magistrate of the commonwealth, the democrats of Mifflin county, have assembled together, to consider the ground upon which they stand, and the position which they shall occupy in the approaching contest. Once more in the history of our country does the Democracy find itself estranged from the administration of the general government, whose destinies are now committed to a party, whose doctrines we consider at variance with the fundamental principles of the constitution, and their measures to be injurious to the permanent welfare of the country. Twelve months ago, when we were assembled together in this hall, to decide upon the part which our duty required us to take in the contest of that eventful year, we declared before the public our gloomy apprehensions, that if we were defeated in that great struggle, we should find that the successful party, whatever were their promises or their professions, would soon exhibit in all their nakedness the darling doctrines of the original Federal party. What was prophecy then, is fast becoming history now. Principles identical with those which gave rise to the early divisions between the republican and federal parties, are again as broadly in conflict, and as actively canvassed as at any former period of our political history. The sedition law of the elder Adams is strikingly parralelled by the gag law, recently introduced into the lower branch, and so dictatorially threatened in the upper.

Already is the federal doctrine, that a public debt is a public blessing, carried into actual practice. The present dominant party came into power upon professions of economy and reform—thay spread those professions upon every banner, and proclaimed them from every rostrum. Under these circumstances, considering their solemn vows, they were bound in faith and honour to have presented a scheme for reduction and economy—instead of calling for new supplies for extraordinary demands. It was pompously declared, that a new set of books were to be opened on the 4th of March, to keep separate, the economical expenditures of the new administration, unmixed with the extravagancies of the two last. But in this sixth month of the new administration, if we look into their books and examine the items, what entries do we find? and how do they correspond with their promises to administer the Government upon 13 or 14 millions of dollars. We find that with the balance in the Treasury on the 4th of March, the unissued Treasury notes under various laws, the receipts of the customs and the lands, they had more than 20 millions of dollars them [illegible] Already is this amount exhausted, and they are maturing and passing measures to raise a vast amount for expenditure beyond these 20 millions.—Behold their loan bill for 12 millions, which with four years interest and cost of collection, will amount to over 15 millions, with reissuable Treasury notes of six milliens more, and the increase of the customs of 10 or 12 millions more, together with the subscription to the Fisest Bank, in the first instance of 10 millions more, and in case of a deficient, private subscription, of a further sum of 11 millions, to which may be added million allowed them in the Bank charter, and the land reserved to go to the British of 3½ millions for a single year, or 14 millions for the term of incumbency, and moreover the fourth instalment (so called) to be given to the States, or rather to be given in their name in the form of subscription to the mammoth corporation; and still further to swell the amount, they are to have 4 millions more as a reserve in the Fiscal Bank. Here already, have we in bold relief an amount of near eighty million of dollars, which will most assuredly be taken from the pockets of the people, during the term of their incumbency, or left as a legacy to a deceived and betrayed country, and this too, under the most favorable circumstances of peace and prosperity that can be anticipated: and if a reverse in the peaceful relations of the country should occur, it will be increased to an amount, which we cannot bear to calculate. Were this money to be expended upon the fortifications or the navy of the country, we would not complain, but it is wanted for far different purposes than those of augmenting or improving the defences of the country.

In tracing still farther, the parallel between the present Whig and ancient Hamiltonian party, we find in close connection with the national debt and funding system, its invariable ally and companion, a NATIONAL BANK. However careful they were during the canvass to avoid an issue on this subject, no sooner has the election been decided in their favor, than it is proclaimed to be the declared will and imperative command of the people, that a National Bank shall be established.

These systems have all one uniform tendency, and point with unerring precision to one result,—the subjection of the many to the rule of the few, and the consolidation of power, in the hands of the monopolists of the country. Place the government of the people under the control of a souless corporation, grant to it a power over the currency and industry of the country, and how long would we be a free people? Are we again to be deceived by the glowing promises of prosperity, to be effected by the talismanic influence of a great corporation? Are not our ears yet ringing with the praises and the adoration bestowed on the last great monster, when it was in full maturity of existence, lavishing her blandishments on her favorites and friends—no language that could be devised by the great chiefs of the party, none that could be drawn from the depths of literature or the fountains of poetry, were adequate to the eulogies heaped upon the great Regulator, and her pure, enlightened and immaculate President. But now, not one spirit from the vasty deep, can be conjured up to avow those eulogies or shield the monster from merited obloquy. It is now dead, and its corse lies weltering in moral putrescence—and yet, amidst its mortal remains, and while the air is yet teeming with the effluvia of its dissolving elements, we are called upon to erect another perishable monster, into a divinity, and all the corners of the earth are called upon to furnish its worshippers—again will it enter into the political conflicts of the day, and again aspire to the power of ruling the people and controlling the government—still more will the purity of the elective franchise be corrupted by the prostitution of the press, and the introduction of the business transactions of the country into the political conflict, which have already effected more towards destroying the morals and liberty of the people, than all other causes combined, since the organization of the government.

In tracing still further the similarity, or rather identity of the measures, of the present dominant party, with those of ancient federalism, another salient point presents itself in their seizing, the first opportunity, to manifest their subservience to British power. Safely entrenched, as the case of the midnight murderer and assassin. M'Leod, had been left by the last administration, behind the unquestionable right of the state of New York to administer justice in the premises, already has the American Secretary of State surrendered that, by a deplorable capitulation, and thus tarnished the hitherto unsullied escutcheon of the american union. It is true, peace is pre-eminently our policy—our path to greatness is not to be trodden over the ruins of others, but lies in the peaceful development of our resources, our unbounded agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial resources. War, can but retard our march to greatness. But the most certain means of avoiding war, is, not only to observe strict justice in our intercourse with others, but also to exact justice from them, and no example is to be found in the history of an individual or nation, where peace was preserved, by yielding to unjust demands. We are imperatively called upon, therefore, to repudiate the doctrines contained, and the base and subservient spirit manifested in the correspondence of the Federal Secretary of State, and the democracy cannot but feelingly remember, that this Secretary, is the same statesman, who voted against the supplies to the army of his country in her last war with Great Britain, and who, on the more recent difficulties with another power, declared that he would not vote the means of defence of the country, even if the enemy were battering down the walls of the Capitol. In whatever aspect then, we view the dominant party, whether in relation to a National Bank a National Debt funding system, extravagant expenditures, or subservience to a foreign foe, we find exhibited their consanguinity to the federalists of old, and the democracy are therefore impelled, to recur to the first principles of republicanism, and plant themselves, upon the doctrines of a Franklin, a Jefferson and a Jackson.

From the melancholy spectacle exhibited by the men and measures of the administration of the Federal Government, the democrats of Pennsylvania, turn with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, to the course of the incumbent of the Gubernatorial Chair of the commonwealth, who has been almost unanimously re-nominated as their candidate for that elevated station, which he has filled with so much honor to himself and renown to his native state.

In no period of the history of the commonwealth, has the Chief Magistrate been so severely tried, or had such numerous and manifold difficulties to encounter, in his efforts to administer the government with dignity and honor, and to sustain the faith and credit of the State. He found an empty treasury, the state involved in a debt of nearly forty millions of dollars, without the means to pay *even its interest*, the currency deranged and controlled by a mammoth corporation, imposed by an administration, which had crept into power against the wishes of a large majority of the freemen of Pennsylvania, a corporation which has been so justly stigmatized as having been conceived in corruption and brought forth in iniquity. He has had the manly courage to do that which no executive before him, had attempted. He has pourtrayed in clear unvarnished colors the financial condition of the State: he has exposed to public view the true amount of our public debt, and the astounding fact, that there were provided no means for its payment, and with true dignity, appealed to the people of the commonwealth, to sustain their credit their integrity and their honor—He has had the courage to Veto bills of purely political character, and bills that were manifestly intended to secure undue advantages to the Federal party, and bills that were only designed to draw down the Executive disapprobation, in order to furnish a pretext for denunciations to be poured forth upon his head, and with a single eye to their influence in the present political canvass. The people have manifestly approved and most cordially greeted the propositions of the Executive, to throw such restrictions around the banking corporations as shall prevent them from setting at defiance the laws with impunity, and controlling the labor and industry of the country, without responsibility. With cordial pleasure did they hail the determination which the Executive, from true feelings of far seeing statesmanship, regardless of all temporary convenience or advantage, had formed, that he would not in any case affix his signature to a bill authorizing a suspension of specie payments. Baffled in all attempts to draw down odium upon the democratic Governor, they summoned the whole of their mighty genious in one last effort to entrap him, in the production of a bill, which in the language of one of their dignified Senators "twould ruin the prospects of the Governor for a re-election if he signed it, and would ruin him if he did not." With true federal instinct, they combined the principle of bank suspension with the provision for the supply of the govern.nent. Hope beat high in their bosoms, with prophetic eye they saw democracy crushed and prostrated, and federalism again elevated into power and place. But the Governor, unawed by the loss of power and unbribed by the prospect of its gain, firmly adhered to his principles, and with calm dignity, and firm confidence, appealed to the people for their approval. In the discussion of the question before the people, they have been unable to disguise or defend the unconstitutionality of the act, and now, only make their appeal to the necessity of furnishing supplies for the government, and declare, that no other mode was left but to purchase them, by the grant of a few years suspension. But unfortunately for their last and only argument, the people bear in mind the recommendation of the Governor, to sell the Bank stock owned by the State, which at the prices of that period, would have yielded an amount, equal to that obtained by the nefarious "Relief law," and would have saved for the state upwards of six hundred thousand dollars, lost by the depreciation of the stock since that time, and in a great measure caused by this very law, and moreover the honor and faith of the State would have been preserved and justice remained inviolate.

The moral sky is at length cleared, the obscurity thrown around us by the clouds of error in the last contest, have at length disappeared, and error must yield to truth—In that canvass one party appealed to the reason and consciences of men; the other to their appetites their passions and their interests, the latter were successful, but a victory founded on these elements must be temporary.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again
The eternal years of God are hers;
While error trampled writhes in pain
And dies amid her worshippers."

The democratic cause is founded in truth, it seeks to raise man to his true position and to bind all in a common brotherhood of equal rights and equal privileges; it has for its motto the language of the immortal Jackson:—"That the blessings of government like the dews of heaven should descend alike upon the rich and the poor."

In this great battle of truth against error, of the welfare of the many against the interests of the few, the van guard is assigned to Pennsylvania—should she strike the first blow manfully and successfully, the various posts of the enemy will in succession give way, and the Government of our country, once more be placed and administered upon principles of pure democracy. Therefore

Resolved, That the democracy of Mifflin County will adhere to the spirit of the ancient Republican standards, and will rally to the support of democratic men to carry out democratic measures.

Besolved, That David R. Porter for the sagacity, statesmanship and unyielding firmness exhibited by him in the executive chair, as well amidst the insiduous as the open attacks of Federalism, and his eloquent vindication of the principles of democracy commands our highest admiration, and will receive our cordial support.

Resolved, That the law commonly called the "Relief Law," is in the highest degree inexpedient, unconstitutional in its provisions, and injurious to the interest of the state, the Banks and the people, and that Gov. Porter deserves the lasting gratitude of the democracy for the gallant firmness displayed in its veto.

Resolved, That we adhere to the faith of the purest and ablest republican statesmen and patriots, who have pronounced a National Bank to be unconstitutional in itself, highly injurious to the best interests and totally subversive of the rights of the people.

Resolved, That in the language of Madison, the power to create a National Bank is condemned by the silence of the constitution, is condemned by the rule of interpretation arising out of the constitution, is condemned by its tendency to destroy the main characteristics of the constitution, is condemned by the exposition of the friends of the constitution while depending before the public, is condemned by the apparent intention of the parties which ratified the constitution, is condemned by the explanatory amendments, proposed by Congress themselves to the constitution.

Resolved, That the republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress deserve the thanks of freemen, for the noble stand which they have taken to preserve the constitution from the encroachments of federalism and the rights of the people from invasion.

Resolved, That for the first time in the history of our country the bright escutcheon of America has been tarnished by the base subserviency of the American Secretary of State, in the case of the midnight murderer and assassin McLeod, and that the act deserves and will receive the deepest reprobation of every true American heart.

Resolved, That the recent vote in Congress, whereby rail road Iron, which is only used by great corporations, has been exempted from duty, and a tax of 20 per cent. imposed upon tea and coffee, which are consumed by the great body of the people, has fully evinced the insincerity of the Whig party, in proclaiming their attachment to American manufactures, and domestic industry, as also the falsehood of their promises, to relieve from unnecessary burdens, the great mass of the people.

Resolved, That the democratic citizens of Mifflin county be requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections on Saturday the 14th inst. to choose for the Boroughs and each township two delegates to meet in county convention at the Court House in the Borough of Lewistown on Saturday the 21st to form a county ticket and to appoint conferees to meet those appointed by Union and Juniata counties, to nominate candidates to be supported by the democratic party for the assembly.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers of the meeting and published in all the democratic newspapers in the Representative district and in the democratic papers at Harrisburg.

On motion of Charles Ritz,—Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions just read to the meeting be adopted, when they were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the Polls on the second Tuesday of October next.

(Signed by the officers &c.)

COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, July 31st, 1841.

To JOHN H. HOBART, ESQ.

Dear Sir—At an early period of this extra session, I desired Congress to take into consideration a revision of the tariff. There were many good reasons at the time, for doing so. One reason was that the present tariff operates unjustly; imposes a tax upon the poor man, whilst many luxuries are imported free. It imposes duties on brown sugar, bacon, beef, tallow candles, wool and fur hats, ready made clothing, shoes, flour, salt,; indeed almost everything that goes into the door, of the poor man is taxed, except *tea* and *coffee;* whilst on the other hand, the same law permits to come in free from duty, wines, tortoise shells, unmanufactured ivory silk goods, linen cambrics, camel's hair, rose water, &c. &c., besides a variety of fruits, nuts, and spices, that the poor man seldom uses. I thought that such a tariff was burthensome, and desired a revision. Again, I wanted this tariff revised before the public lands were distributed, so that we might know how much revenue might be raised from duties, before the revenue from public lands was given away. But the majority in the lower House, choose to give away the public lands first. They choose to give away the public lands at all hazards, and then to supply temporily, the place of the revenue given away, they have passed a law authorizing the Government to borrow 12 millions of dollars. The 12 millions loan has become a law. The distribution of the pubiic lands has not yet passed the Senate. This being done, it was necessary for the majority here to devise some means by which this 12 million loan may be paid. To do so, they at last resorted to a revision of the tariff. To-day, their new tariff bill passed the House by a small majority, some 6 or 8 of the whigs voting against it. The manner in which it was forced through the House without debate, Mr. Proffit declared was unprecedented.

But the details and effect of this new tariff is what I desire to call your attention to. In the first place, it exempts from duty, gold and silver epaulets, jewelry, precious stones, some drugs, &c. &c., and then levies a duty of 20 per cent. ad-valorum on the importation of all articles not specifically enumerated in the first part of the bill. I cannot here repeat the names of all the articles that will be subject to the 20 per cent. tax. It will be sufficient to say, that *tea, coffee* and *salt*, together with almost every article used in the family of the poorer class of society, are taxed 20 per cent. Wines and silks, together with cotton and wool cloths, shoes, hats, &c. are taxed 20 per cent. also, whilst rail road iron, copper, zinc, &c., are free from duty.

You will easily perceive, that such a tariff is opposed to Pennsylvania interests. But a most odious feature is, that the poor man, instead of being relieved, is subjected to a double tax, for the purpose of raising revenue, to supply the place of the public lands about to be distributed. If this bill should not be defeated or amended in the Senate, the same quality of tea you can now buy for pay 20 cents per quarter of a pound, you will have to give 25 cents for after the passage of the bill; and the pound of coffee that you can now buy for 16 cents, you will have to 20 cents for; and all this, because public lands worth 3 or 4 millions per year, has been given to the States to pay a part of the interests on the State debts.

Besides all this, the manner and time in which the bill is to go into operation, will operate very unequally on the merchant. For example, the tea merchant who has now his ware house full, will realize an increased profit of 20 per cent, whilst the merchant whose vessel is now returning from China, loaded with tea, will have to pay perhaps 25,000 dollars, for duty, of which he had no notice when the ship received her freight. Thus injustice and injury will be the effect of this bill, on every hand, the fruit of hasty, precipitate legislation without reasonable debate.

Respectfully yours,
J. FORNANCE.

State Credit.

We repeat that the Governor is worthy of all praise for devoting himself personally to the task of raising the means to pay the interest due on the state loans. That interest was paid in specie, or its equivalent, at the option of the loan holders.—In what light appear the efforts of the city speculators in stocks to depreciate the state credit? What becomes of the pretension they make, through the presses in their interest, to truth and authority in such matters? These speculators have shown themselves ignorant or wicked in representing the Commonwealth as bankrupt. They have showed themselves ignorant or wicked in suppressing the the fact that the state has made ample provision to meet her engagements hereafter by an honest system of taxes—first insisted on by Gov. Porter in his messages, and then passed by the legislature, and then put in operation, and cheerfully submitted to by the people. With this striking fact, standing out in bold relief on the records of the commonwealth; and with the other fact that the annual income of the state is near a million more than the annual demand on the treasury; and with the additional fact that the real estate of the commonwealth, independent of her personal property, may be worth fifteen hundred or two thousand millions, staring them in the face, it is still asserted by ignorant whigs in Congress, or corrupt presses in the state that she is bankrupt, and her state stocks next to worthless. It astounds one to see what boldness these selfish dealers in stocks and paper assume in their attempts to depreciate public and private securities for the sake of sordid profits. Country, nor honor, nor truth, the public interests, the happiness of the community, nor the fame and credit of individuals, weigh a feather in the corrupting pusuit.

Pennsylvania has contracted a debt; but she is able to pay it. She incurred it to construct public improvements, which are a public blessing, not to her people only, but those of her sisters in the confederacy, and to the union as one nation. She has resources such as no other state can show in minerals and agricultural productions. Her manufactures are extensive. She has an out let to tide water on the Chesapeak, on the Delaware, and the Gulf of Mexico, and commodities to carry and sell of every description. She has made full provisions to pay the interest on her debt, and her people sustain it by a patriotic compliance. And yet a conspiracy seems to be formed to traduce her.—She may laugh the ignorance and enmity thus shown to scorn; but it behoves her to do more—to stand by her interests as she stands by her integrity, and if that wont do make war on her enemies wherever found.—*Pennsylvanian Reporter.*

FEDERAL DESPOTISM.

The federal members of the last Legislature, in almost every instance, refused to publish the messages of Governor Porter and notwithstanding they denouce him from day to day for his abuse of the veto power, yet they refused to let his messages be printed lest the people should read and judge for themselves. The only instance in which extra copies of a veto message were ordered to be printed, the printers SUPPESSED its publication and charged TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for doing so! ☞ They did not print a single copy of the five thousand ordered! ☜ How different was the case when electioneering reports were made by the federal members of committees—thousands of copies were forthwith ordered to be printed. When the U. S. Bank. Ritner's great "balance wheel," presented a memorial, asking for a ten years suspension and a reduction of her capital, (a re-charter) and other similar documents, 4,500 copies were ordered to be printed, with all possible despatch, at an expense of hundreds of dollars that the people might learn the wisdom of the great suspenders, and fall down and worship the *golden calf* of federalism. Tom Williams as chairman made an ELECTIONEERING report of some thirty two pages and had two thousand copies of it printed at an expense of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIVE DOLLARS, and when the report of the minority of the same committee was made, it was REJECTED, and not even allowed to be put on the journal of the Senate. And even a *bombastic* speech of Tom Williams was printed and circulated at an expense to the Commonwealth of FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO DOLLARS. These are but a few of the many cases of the despotism and extravagance of the federal members, and the gross dishonesty of the printers of the last Legislature. We are prepared to show facts and figures to sustain every assertion, and dare contradiction!!

We hope the people will examine into these facts, and take measures to insure corrections of such abuses hereafter.—*Signed.*

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

WALKER'S PATENT

SMUT MACHINE,

The best machine of the kind in the country—has just made its appearance, and is deserving of the attention of Millers generally.

It is much or more superior to Young's patent, as the latter is known to be to those generally in use. It requires less power is more durable, does its work much better, and is displacing Young's and every other machine, wherever it has been introduced to the public.

Any person wishing to purchase, can have one of the machines on trial; and should it not come up with this discription, or prove satisfactory, they will not be asked to keep it.

The subscriber is desirous of maintaining the character of the machinery he puts up, and believing it to be his interest to put up the best improvements, gentlemen may rest assured that they will not be deceived, in testing or buying the present. Apply to

SAMUEL HOPPER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, respectfully inform the public that a

Select Female School

will be opened in this institution on Monday the 17th of May under the direction of

Miss Kinsley and Miss Whitney.

The number of pupils will be limited to THIRTY, and will be received upon the following terms per quarter,

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography,	$4 00
History, Rhetoric and Philosophy,	5 00
Drawing,	5 00
Music,	10 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Kinsley or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown April 30th 1841.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusive right o building

DAVENPORT'S HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

for Mifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in August, when any Person wishing, may have an opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841

$5 00 Reward.

Will be given to any person who will give me information who the persons are, that are tresspassing upon my Potatoes &c. in my out lots back of Dr. Ard's Ridge, so that they may be brought to condign punishment.

HENRY EISENBISE.

Lewistown, August 4, 1841.

STOCK

SELLING OFF BELOW COST.

The stock of the subscribers, consisting of a general assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Spices, Wines and Liquors

will be sold at

50 PER CENT

Below the usual prices. Terms—CASH. Those wanting to purchase will please call and examine our stock, as they can rely on purchasing with advantage to themselves at this time.

J. KENNEDY & CO.

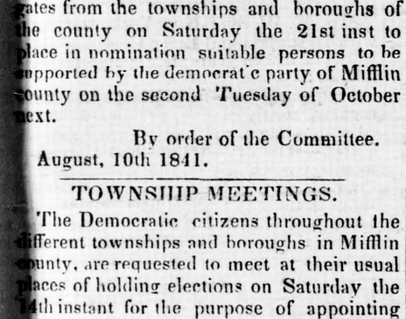
Lewistown, July, 15th 1841.

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods. The highest market price given in cash for Wheat.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11 1841.

Democratic Rep. Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,



Committee of Correspondence for Mifflin county, appointed by the 4th of March convention.

Borough—S. W. Stuart, A. S. Wilson E. Banks, D. C. Freeburn, J. A. Cunningham, Jas. Burns, R. H. McClintic, C. Ritz-J. Morrison, Wm. McCay, Geo. Miller, J. B. Ard, Thos. McClure.

Derry tp.—Jno. Stoneroad, C. Hoover, sr., Jno. Allbright.

Decatur tp.—Saml. Barr, J. Hough.

Armagh tp.—George Bell, Hugh Conley.

Brown tp.—Jacob Lotz, Jno. Henry, Isa. Kerr.

Union tp.—Jesse A. Cunningham, Jas. Alexander, jr.

Menno tp.—Jas. Hemphill. Isa. Copelin.

Wayne tp.—D. Jenkins, Jno. Lawthers, Jas. Drake, Jacob Norton.

Oliver tp.—Jno. A. Steel, Wm. Wilson, G. W. Brehman, Henry Leater.

Granville tp.—Hugh M'Kee, Wm. Caldwell, Jno. Cupples.

Democratic
BOROUGH MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of the Borough of Lewistown friendly to the re-election of David R. Porter, are requested to meet in the Court House on Saturday evening next, the 14th August for the purpose of selecting two delegates to meet the different delegates from the townships and boroughs of the county on Saturday the 21st inst to place in nomination suitable persons to be supported by the democratic party of Mifflin county on the second Tuesday of October next.

By order of the Committee.
August, 10th 1841.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Democratic citizens throughout the different townships and boroughs in Mifflin county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections on Saturday the 14th instant for the purpose of appointing two delegates to meet in county convention at the Court House Lewistown, on Saturday the 21st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket to be voted for on the 2d Tuesday in October next. It is hoped every township will be punctual in sending on their delegates.

By order of Committee.
August, 10th 1841.

☞ The Hon. AMOS GUSTIN, will please accept our thanks for the receipt of public documents, &c.

☞ On our first page will be found the commencement of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN's second speech on the McLeod affair, our readers will do well to preserve this no. untill they receive the conclusion of this admirable speech next week. At present the McLeod affair is the topic of conversation, and we think the people should endeavor to acquire all the information on the subject they possibly can.

County Meeting.

Wednesday evening last, was a heart stirring time in the old Court House at this place, we notice for the satisfaction of our friends and patrons who were not and could not be with us on that occasion, that our meeting was first rate, and Democrats old and young were in attendance. The enthusiasm which pervaded the Democratic party last fall in the canvass for President we knew had passed away with the occasion inducing it. But it is obvious to all *who will see*, that the Democracy of little Mifflin is practising upon the warning instruction of Jefferson, in the language, "the price of our liberty is eternal vigilance."

Township Delegates.

The Democratic citizens of the several townships throughout the county will please bear in mind that Saturday next August 14th is the day fixed upon for choosing two delegates from each township and borough who will assemble in county Convention at the Court House Lewistown on Saturday the 21st inst at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket. We hope the Democrats of every township and borough will turn out and have themselves represented in the county Convention. Let every district be fully represented on the 21st inst. by good and true Democrats, and the ticket placed before the people by them, will be elected triumphantly.

What has Congress done?

Is a question we are asked daily. Congress has passed a law providing for the cost of the Extra Session, estimated at half a million. Recognized the English System of pensioning her statesmen by appropriating $25,000 to the family of the late President whose *own estate* is valued at $300-000.—Laid the foundation of a National debt, by authorizing the laying of a corner stone of twelve millions to pay the expenses incurred for the last twelve years in the efforts of the Federalists to get into power—passed a Bank Bill, whose object is the bankruptcy of the people of the United States—all this has already been done.—How long they will be in session, and how much more iniquity they will be guilty of, no mind of ordinary wickedness can form any idea of.

Man Worship.

No whig editor in the Union, felt more indignant than Joseph R. Chandler, at what he was pleased to call the "man worship" paid to General Jackson before and after his election to the Presidency. Many and long was the homily this *independent* and *dignified* scribe read to us, on what he considered the severity of the Democratic Press. We do not know that we profited much by his instruction. We believe that the friends of General Jackson, yielded to him nothing more than that just homage due to illustrious virtue. His lofty patriotism, unbending integrity and distinguished civil and military services gave him strong claims on the American people, for their respect, admiration and attachment. We have been induced to make these remarks for the benefit of the Editor of the United States Gazette. We think he stands in need of some lessons on "man worship." We are afraid if he is not soon called to order, he will soon address his prayers to Henry Clay. Seldom indeed has the columns of any press, been so prostituted to singing sickening hosanahs to any man living or dead, as this once *very high* toned journal.—Not a letter can be received from Washington, but what the Kentucky Senator is the greatest and best—the appointed of heaven—the redeemer of his country—out upon such fulsome adulation and blasphemy. We know that Mr. Chandler is a good papist, or we would suspect from the way he writes about his *divinity* that he had no higher notions of excellence. We only ask our cotemporary to look over the files of the Gazette from "28 to "36 and make a personal application of some of his lectures on "man worship." Do this Mr. Editor, and let us have less of *our own John Sargeant* and the heavenly attributes of the *Kentucky Senator*, and your company will be far more agreeable.

☞ Our *distinguished* representative in Congress, made another great effort the other day, on the Revenue Bill. We never heard but one speech from the General, and we thought then, how astonishing it was, that such an extrordinary genius should have languished so long in obscurity. However he is coming out like the young lady of forty. She stood a *shance* for a husband, and we suppose the General stands one for acquiring fame as an orator.—As we feel an interest in his improvement, we would most respectfully ask leave to offer an amendment to his gesticulation. This thing of a public speaker sticking his hands in his breeches is decidedly *wulger*. It is said, the General has more influence with the powers that be, than any other whig from this State, and that he has been enabled to fulfill all the *pledges* he made to secure his election. He is very lucky, and so are we, in having a Gentleman of so much *weight* and *metal* at head-quarters.

☞ It is said, that Stevens, Burrows & Fenn, are to commence stumping the State next month. We only hope the news is true. Three fairer indications of what the administration of Banks would be, could not be circulated. We only ask the Democratic Editors throughout the State to pass them round—give tham a fair shake, and you will be doing good service for the good cause. These two Yankee vagabonds and this boasted scion of a noble English stock, are proper persons to urge the election of the whig candidate.—Go it ye cripples.

THE CROPS.

It is generally supposed that there will not be more than half a crop of grain throughout the country, and consequently the price will be high. No doubt the whig prophets will insist that they are entitled to the credit of the advance. Well, we will be willing to give them the credit if they will agree to take the blame of the failure of the crops. This will be about fair.

☞ We see Mr. Tyler has reinstated a number of meritorious officers proscribed by the narrow minded Secretary of the Treasury. This indicates that he has some of the manly and honorable qualities of the Virginia statesman. Only let him show more. Let him be consistant. Let him refuse to usher into being an Institution that he once so eloquently repudiated, and the devotion of the American people will be his reward.

THE PROSPECT.

We hear daily from all quarters of the State the most cheering news of the prospects of the Democratic cause. Centre says she is good for 1100—Clinten will give 400—Perry 1200—Clearfield 500—Juniata will give 200 and *we* will beat her. From more remote counties the intelligence is equally gratifying. Berks, Columbia and Westmoreland will give Governor Porter 8000 majority. All that is necessary is the proper exertion. Let the Democrats be on the alert.

☞ We see that Yankee fugitive from justice, of the Harrisburg Telegraph, is charging Governor Porter with having been bribed by the United States Bank in the winter of "39 and 40. The villain, he thinks because that Bank bought up him and his patrons, that no man is proof against its bribes. We merely notice this vile calumny in order to show how perfectly rotten must be the cause that calls in such base means to aid it.

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."

The whigs in some parts of the State continue to denounce the Governor for exercising his constitutional prerogative by vetoing measures of a partizan character. They are afraid to publish his reasons for refusing his signature to the vicious legislature of last winter. They are afraid to let the truth be known. Federalism, like the thief, shuns the light of day. They know that by fairness and integrity, they never can succeed. Their policy is falsehood and deception. They know in their own hearts that the vetoes were proper and right. The people know it too, and will decide accordingly.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—We learn that the following appointments have been made by the Governor under the act of the last session, founding a State Asylum for the Insane. The high character of the gentleman named is the best pledge that could be given to the kindly disposition of the Executive towards this interesting project, while it ensures to the community its prompt and honorable completion.

Commissioners.—John K. Kane, George Rundle, John W. Ashmead.

Trustees.—Richard Rush, Dr. George McClellan, 1 year.

Isaac Collins, Micheal W. Ash, C, Wallace Brooke, 2 years.

Jacob Lex, Dr. Robbey Dunglison, James Campbell, 3 years.

The Repeal Ball Rolling.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Denocracy of Philadelphia city and county was held in Indepedence Square on Monday last. It was attended by thousands of the bone and sinue of the People. That veteran Democrat Henry Horn, Esq. presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The multitude was addressed with happy effect by Col. James Page, W. D. Kell, and other distinguished Speakers. The doctrine of the power to *REPEAL* the bank charter, should it be passed, was fully recognized and resolved on. Among other interesting proceedings, a letter was read from the venerable Hero and Statesman, *ANDREW JACKSON*, warning his countrymen against the establishment of another National Bank. There is no mortal in the wide universe, whose admonition brings with it so much solemnity, and we trust it will be obeyed.—*Yeoman.*

☞ Let it be held in lasting remembrance that the famous Buck shot war was produced by the closing act of Joseph Ritner,s administration, and that the disgraceful scenes of that act cost the people of Pennsylvania, the enormous sum of **$147,-055 92**. And it is to vote for John Banks the confidential friend of Joseph Ritner, one of the clique that counselled that atrocious attempt to set the ballot box aside, that the free and independent voters of Pennsylvania are called upon by the Whig Antimasonic piebald politicians.—What, do they think that the people can be blinded: that their money can be squandered in attempts to trample upon the majesty of the laws, and that they can be led to the polls and made to vote for the originator of measures such as these. Insult upon insult. People of the Commonwealh, let your voice be heard to the contrary in October next! Tell them in deeds not to be mistaken, that they have mistaken you, and that the age of humbug has exploded with "*Tippecanoe and Tyler too.*"—*Plaindealer.*

The Pardoning Power.

The piebald party are trying to make a great rumpus about the use of the pardoning power by Gov. Porter. To shew that some of the pardoned ones were considered *respectable* by the whigs, we quote the following from the "Northern Banner," a democratic paper:—*Plaindealer.*

"We dont know of a single instance when a criminal has been pardoned by Governor Porter, except at the earnest solicitation of the people of the neighborhood where such criminal was tried; and the learned gentleman of the Argus cannot point to one instance, where a pardon has been granted, but the utmost satisfaction exists with the people. Indeed we know of one instance where a man was sent to State's Prison for passing counterfeit money having been pardoned at the anxious solicitations of his neighbors, who entertained strong doubts of his guilt, was in six months afterwards elected Justice of the Peace of his township on the regular Federal whig ticket! showing at all events that the pardon was warmly approved by the Governor's political enemies.

The way Federlism makes "Better Times."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED
WASHINGTON, 31st July, 1841.

Yesterday was the most *developing* of the Session for *Pennsylvania*. The Revenue bill was passed to a Third Reading, under party screws, in spite of the *unanimous* opposition of Pennsylvania whigs and all, save one, and in open contempt of her [illegible] ests. Filmore said that manufactures and commerce might and would suffer: but the Treasury must and should have money, at all events; tho' not in want, he owned, for the present. This most absurd bill, concocted by Ewing, was opposed by everybody. It had not a speaking friend. Several whigs openly kicked out of the traces—among the rest, Irvine in a maiden speech read, about Iron and coal. But King Caucus went to work, and they were all whipped in again, and drew—like asses—under the lash. Tea and coffee were voted luxuries, to be taxed! All sorts of gew gaws, *necessaries of life*, not to pay any duty! Look at Filmore's speech in to-day's National Intelligencer. Commerce and manufactures will suffer, he says, and should suffer in silence—for the country's good. We are said Winthrop, the Boston Whig, a set of mere lawyers, ignorant of manufactures, and I will not vote for this stupid bill! Nor I, said Salstonstall, of Salem.—Nor I, said Kennedy, of Baltimore. Nor I, said Jim Irvine. But the screws were put on. The lash was applied; and they were all whipt up to the draft. On the rail road iron question, every Pennsylvanian voted together, (who voted at all) save one Sergeant (who never yet forsook a corporation) and went for it alone—even his city coleague Toland, against his solitary selfish vote. In vain did every whig who spoke, expose the manifest injustice and absurdity of the bill To as little purpose did Ingersoll show its effects on all the interests of Pennsylvania, on manufactures; commerce, and navigation. It will be a law unless Buchanan and other Senators prevent it:—1st. That Tea and Coffee are luxuries to be Taxed !!!—2d. But *Epaulets, Statues Paintings, Engravings, Jewels, and gew gaws NECESSARIES OF LIFE, free of all duty!!!*

3. The *Principle* of this administration is avowed by Fillmore, that merchants and manufacturers ought to suffer and be ruined, if the Treasury requires money!

4. Iron has no chance of protection.

5. Coal is sure to be deprived of what little it has.

6. A bank to make bankrupts and a bankrupt act to restore them to bank favor, are to be the great reform of the whigs.

7. While the public lands are thrown away, national debt begun (to be as Sergeant and Ingersoll agreed, vastly increased) and probably *direct taxes* soon resorted to by this administration.

CONSERVATISM.—The conservatives as they call themselves, have now obtained political power, both in England and America, and both by the same means—bribery and deception.

Aristocracy never works without deceit, rarely without corruption. The very name of conservative, now taken by the aristocratic party in each country, involves in it an untruth. To be conservative, in the true sense of the term, is to be in favor of keeping things as they are. But your *soi-disant* conservatives, as soon as they acquire power show that they are only favorable to keeping the aristocratic portions of the constitution and laws unchanged. As to the democratic features, they are the greatest radicals—always for altering them and for rendering them more aristocratic.

If they were truly conservative in this country, they would retain the Sub-Treasury they would keep us clear of a National Bank, and also of a National debt. Instead of doing this, they drive the car of mutation with the utmost fury;—they cannot endure that they shall be detained a little, by the ordinary exercise of the freedom of debate; and though they are always foremost to applaud an aristocratic veto, yet if a democratic veto stands in their way, they are ready to go into convulsions at the unheard of audacity of the man, who, by virtue of his constitutional authority, has interposed.

In short, let aristocracy be watched in every age and country, and you will find rules generally applicable to it: 1. When it assumes a name, that name is really just the opposite of that which would give a true character: 2. When it asks for power, on the ground that it will support particular principles, you may expect that it will go for the very reverse.

At the whig head quarters in this city, the flag was kept constantly flying, with the words "No National Debt;"—and now the very first legislative act of the party, after their triumph, is to establish a national debt!—*Pennsylvanian.*

A Whig—What is he!

In the days of the American Revolution the term "whig" meant a man who was devoted to his country, assisted in fighting her battles stood opposed to traitors and tories within, loved the RIGHT and abhorred the WRONG.

But what do we understand by the term "*whig*" now-a-days? Good Heavens, how the name has been prostituted and abused! By a "whig" now, we understand a man who knows how to "*lay pipe*," how to forward "*yarn*." how to deal in bank-stock and reap large profits from *cute* financial operations, and how to enrich himself of the labours of others. A whig just now is a man, who is on terms of strict intimacy and friendship with Bela Badger, a man, who regards Nicholas Biddle as a persecuted saint—a man, who reveres the Biddle Bank as a model of innocence and honesty—a man who thinks that Daniel Webster was right in saying that he would not vote for appropriations, "if the enemy were battering down the walls of the capitol."—A "whig" just now is a man, who is in favour of *giving away* large sums of money, and then *borrowing* a great deal more to supply the vacum—a man, who wishes to force upon the states an overgrown monster of a bank, to eat out their substance, and bind them in slavery: A "whig" at this day is a man, who is as hungry for office as a half [illegible] and who, if he dont get one, curses the President and abuses the Secretary, denounces the Cabinet, and threatens to abandon his party!

Such is the true definition of a "whig" in the year, Anno Domino, 1841. He bears just about as close a resemblance of one to the whigs of 1776, as a black crow is the resemblance of a white pigeon, Then the term "whig" implied honor—now it is a term of reproach.—*Yeoman.*

Canal Commissioner's Bill.

When does Gov. Porter intend signing the bill to give the election of Canal Commisioners to the People?—Telegraph.

We have already answered: as soon as the federal legislators learn to be *honest*, and pass a bill, that does not disfranchise thousands of voters in Democratic counties—one that will not place William M. Watts, and John Strohm at the head of our improvements, until after the time for "pipe laying" shall have passed. As this, however, seems to be catechising time, we put the following question:

When do the editors of the Telegraph intend printing the veto messages of Governor Porter, ordered by the last legislature, and for which *they have the pay in their pockets?*—*Yeoman.*

Arrival of the Steamship.
ACADIA.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived in Boston early on Monday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from that city to the 20th of July, six days later than were received in New York by the steamship Great Western. The intelligence is not remarkably interesting or important. We give below such as we have been able hastily to glean from our files.

Election returns had been received in Liverpool on the 20th from all but two Irish counties Kerry and Wexford the members (exclusive of these two counties) are as follows—

	Reformers.	Tories.
English Boroughs,	179	166
English Counties,	22	137
Ireland,	57	43
Scotland,	31	22
Total,	286	368

As no doubt is entertained of the return of the four reform candidates at Wexford and Kerry, the number of Reformers may be stated at 290, which in a House of 658, leaves the tories a majority of 78.

The Liverpool Times of the 20th, speaking of the Election, says:—The majority, we must acknowledge, is considerably more numerous than we anticipated. It will probably be somewhat reduced when Parliament assembles by the unseating of several of the Conservatives who have been returned for Irish cities and boroughs. There will also be a great number of English members unseated by election committees, though it is impossible to tell at present how this will effect the balance of parties. But supposing that the Liberal party should gain something considerable by the result of the committees there will still be a majority in favor of the Conservatives of between 60 and 70 votes, a majority amply sufficient for the purposes of Goverment. As far as the political Government of England and Scotland is concerned, the new administration will probably differ very little from the present one, and its foreign policy may also be expected to be very much the same. Its commercial policy will, however, be directly opposed to that of the present Government, and to the interests of all except the privileged classes, and it will find no small difficulty in keeping its own friends in Ireland in any thing like order.

The Acadia brings out 79 passengers.

The Columbia steamer, hence, 1st ult. arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, in thirteen and a half days.

The Acadia spoke the Caledonia, hence, at 8 o'clock last evening.

The British Association commenced its sittings on Thursday, the 29th of july, and will continue until the 4th of August.

☞ Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says if he had all the boots and shoes, that the editor of the Louisville Advertiser has been kicked with, he could set up a shoe store. If the editor of the Advertiser could obtain all the rails, on which Prentice has been rode, and threatened to be rode, he would be enabled to fence a good sized farm.

THE CONSTITUTION.—What is that we call the Constitution? The constitution is evidently that which constitutes, and that which constitutes is the blood. We the therefore, know that the blood is the constitution, and that a good or bad constitution is neither more nor less than a good or bad [illegible] There is no person who, having lost health, does not wish to have it restored. Use then the proper means. Expel with purgative medicine all corrupt humors from the body, and the blessing, Health, will be the certain result, for all pains or unpleasant feelings proceed from the presence of corrupt or vitiated humors which are the real cause of every disease, and therefore the only disease to which the human frame is subject, because they clog up the veins and arteries, and prevent the free circulation of the blood.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills cure this disease, because they remove the corrupt or vitiated humors by the stomach or bowels, leaving the good humors to give life and health to the body. It is morally impossible that they can fail to cure, provided Nature is not entirely exhausted.

FOR SALE in LEWISTOWN by JOHN A. STERETT, and in MIFFLIN COUNTY, by agents published in another part of this paper.

Remember, these Pills are not sold genuine at any Drug store, either in city or country.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, Aug. 6.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand has rather increased, and prices have further advanced. Some 1200 bbls. Manayunk and Brandywine superfine flour, fresh ground, said partly from new wheat, have been sold at $6 per bbl. The stock readily commands 5 75 at which price it has been much reduced. New flour is generally held at 6. 1000 bbls Western were taken a 5 37 1-2 a 5 44 principally at the former price. Sales of Rye at 3 25. Penn'a Corn Meal in bbls in keeping since Saturday at 3, and hhds at 15 50 per ton and 3 50 per bbl. The market is very bare of both flour and meal. Receipts continue light and prices have still an upward tendency.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—All kinds of grain continue in brisk demand compared with the receipts and prices inclining upwards. Sales of 2000 bush. fair prime old Penn Red Wheat were made on Wednesday at 127 cts. New Southern Wheat is scarce and in brisk demand 124 and 126 cts. Penn Rye at 63 cts; Southern 56 cts; Yellow Corn 67 cts, White 68 cts, also in demand: Oats 40 cts per bushel; Last sales of Clover Seed at 5 50 a 5. A lot of Penn'a mixed Red and White was sold yesterday in store on the Schuylkill at 1.30 per bushel.

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

In Shirleysburg on Thursday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Collins, CHARLES BOWER, M. D. of Mifflin county, to Miss HARRIET BARTON of Huntingdon county.

—In McVeytown, July 27th by the Rev. B. Carrell, Mr. JAMES McDONALD, to Miss NANCY COULTER, all of that place.

JOHN P. ANDERSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Hollidaysburg.

Will attend with diligence, to all business entrusted to him in the several courts of Huntingdon county.

STRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Granville township within one mile of Lewistown, about the last of May or first of June, a

Black Milch Cow,

with white face and legs, and a white stripe on the back—supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be otherwise disposed of according to law.

SIMON GROW.

Granville tp Aug 10, 1841

Five Teachers Wanted,

To take charge of the schools in Decatur township—three to teach the German and English language. Preposals will be received up till Saturday the 21st inst. at which time the directors will meet at the office of the subscriber to enter into contracts and examine the teachers that is contracted with.

George Sigler, Sect'y.
of the Board.

August, 10. 1841.

Teachers Wanted.

Five competent teachers to take charge of the schools in Derry township. Proposals will be received up till Saturday the 21st inst., at which time the directors will meet at the public house of Jacob Muthersbaugh in Lewistown, to enter into contracts, and to examine the teachers that is contracted with.

Samuel Price, Pres't.
of the Board.

August 10, 1841.

ATTENTION
GUARDS!

You will assemble on your usual ground of parade on Saturday the 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, in summer uniform for the purpose of marching to Freedom Iron Works. Each member provided with 13 rounds of blank cartridge, and arms in firing order.

By order of the Capt
J. GIVLER, O. S.

Lewistown, Augus 3, 1841.

It is hoped that the GUARDS will feel the necessity of giving prompt attendance on the drills every Saturday evenings, and especially to be punctual in their appearance on parade days if they wish to acquire and learn the duties of the citizen soldier. From the position of affairs between our Government and Great Britain, we know not what moment the services of the people may be required, to aid those in authority to repel the aggressions of a foreign enemy; and it should be the pride of every American citizen, should the emergency demand it, to stand by and aid those who are charged with the protection of our liberties.

The Captain is confident this spirit will always be found animating every member of the Guards

By order of the Captain
J. GIVLER, O. S.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY,

Fellow Citizens:

At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the courts of quarter sessions and over and terminer, at the ensuing election, and should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to execute the duties of the several offices with fidelity and impartiality.

John R. McDowell.

Lewistown, July 28, 1841.

To the Voters of Mifflin County,

Fellow Citizens:—

I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary of Mifflin county, and if I should be so fortunate as to be elected, I can only say that the business of the office shall be conducted with promptness and fidelity so far as in me lies.

Joseph Alexander.

Lewistown, July, 28, 1841.

$5 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the morning of Tuesday the 27th of July 1841, an indented apprentice to the *Tailoring business*, named

JAMES KENNEDY,

from 18 to 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, of *dark complexion, slender made, long black hair.* He had on when he left or took with him, a *grey frock coat*, somewhat worn, a new pair of *light grey cassinett pantaloons*, a pair of *dark steel mixed pantaloons*, somewhat worn, a new *Gingham striped coattee*, a *Gingham crossbarred frock coat*, worn some time, a a pair of *crossbarred worsted check pantaloons*, and a *black fur Hat*, nearly new. He is also suspected of taking several articles which belonged to his master. All persons are warned against *harboring* or *employing* said apprentice, as the law will be put in force against them for so doing. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no expenses. WILLIAM McCAY.

Westward ho! the Star of Empire takes its Way.

KENNEDY & PORTER'S
CHEAP CASH EMPORIUM.

They most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lewistown and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from

Dry Goods,

in E. L. Benedict's store room, on Market street, nearly opposite the Court House.

They would advise the public that they have adopted the cash system.

KEEPING NO BOOKS.

The city market was favorable, and they believe they effected their purchases at lower rates than has been the case with merchandise brought to Lewistown for some time. They will be satisfied to sell at a smal per centage for cash, believing that "a nimble six pence is better than a slow shilling," both to purchasers and sellers.

Their stock comprises in part—

Superior Blue,
Black, Green and
C'aret colored Cloths &
Cassimeres, Blue Black Drab
Steel-mixed, and Cadet Satinetts,
Beaverteen and Summer Cloths, Plain and figured black Satin and Marseiles Vestings, French and English Merinoes, of all colors, French chintzes & Painted Lawns, Silk and Wash Bond
Quilling and Edgings, Needle-worked Jaconett Insertings and Edgings, Figured & plain Jaconett
& Mull Muslin bleached & brown
Muslins,

and Calicoes of all kinds, together with Groceries, and Liquors, &c.

All of which, in price and quality, they believe need only to be examined, to confirm the public in the truth of our promises, that they shall be sold lower for cash than any Goods ever before offered in Lewistown.

NATHANIEL KENNEDY,
WILLIAM C. PORTER.

Lewistown, July 21, 1841.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have UNSETTLED BUSINESS on my DOCKETS, that I am now prepared to give transcripts and close the business. Those neglecting to call and PAY COSTS due, will have bills of the same presented or left for COLLECTION, with the proper officer.

William M'Cay.

NEW FIRM.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in the

Wagonmaking & Blacksmith BUSINESS.

Their shop is on the lot occupied by R. Sims, on the corner of *Mill* and *Dorcas* streets, opposite J. Muthersbaugh's tavern, where they are prepared to manufacture every description of work in the Wagon-making line, viz:

Wagons, Ploughs, &c.

of the best materials and workmanship.

All kinds of SMITH Work

such as Ironing Wagons, Carriages, Ploughs, done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

They will execute orders in the manufacture of MILL WORK, in as good style as can be done any where else.

STEEL SPRINGS,

for Carriages, Buggies, made to order, light and durable, warranted to do well.

HORSE SHOEING and Country Work generally,

attended to with despatch, and done in the very best manner.

They bespeak a share of the public patronage, and believe they are able to perform all orders in their line to the satisfaction of their customers.

GEORGE CONSER,
ROBERT SIMS.

Lewistown, March 31, 1841.

LEWISTOWN
Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved ists, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seat Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article, either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 9, 1840

Farmers and Mechanics,
LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either raught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

CHAIRS.

The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Mahogany, Bamboo Fashion, Spring seat Mahogany, Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS.

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar MANUFACTORY.

HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the room two doors East of the Bank of Lewistown in market street, where he has and will constantly keep on hand the following articles, manufactured Tobacco of the most celebrated Virginia brands, of all sizes and kinds.

Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish and American Cigars; Rappee, Scotch and Maccabau Snuffs; Fancy and Common Snuff Boxes, Pipes of all sorts, Smoking and New York Fine Cut Tobacco.

Together with every article connected with his line of business, which he will sell wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

G. W. THOMAS.

Lewistown, March 31st, 1841.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WAREROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY.
MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has just received a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats.

Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.

ALSO,

NITT SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

SILK AND WOOLLEN,

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONRY,

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH.

J. M. C

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840

LUMBER.

THE subscribers are commencing a

Lumber Yard,

In the immediate vicinity of LEWISTOWN early in the spring. They intend keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of every variety of

LUMBER,

such as BOARDS, from three fourths, one and a fourth, one and a half, to two INCHES,

JOIST & SCANTLING,

Joint and Lap Shingles &c. &c.

Cherry Boards & Plank.

Their LUMBER will be carefully selected by themselves, and may be depended upon as being of the first quality.

All orders will be punctually attended to and filled at the lowest prices.

J. A. Ewing & Co.

Lewistown, February 2nd 1841.

Groceies Wines & Liquors

The subscriber having opened a store in the room formerly occupied by him as a Justice's office, and opposite Mr. Winkett's Hotel, in the borough of Lewistown, solicits a share of public patronage.

In addition to his stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, he has on hand a general assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Consisting of

CANDIES of all kinds.

ALSO,

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, a variety, Prunes, Almonds, Dried Peaches, and Apples.

He has also a stock of

HARDWARE,

Such as will suit Cabinet Makers, consisting of Glass Knobs, of all sizes, Screws, Brass and other kinds of Castors, Locks, Hinges &c.

Robert McNeal.

Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflin county, and the public generally that he has now commenced the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

ALSO—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

The coverlets will be wove without a seam he will also furnish the cotton for any person if wanted as he always has a stock on hand.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., March 10, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just opened a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of

Broad Cloths of all colours,
Summer Cloths,
Pantaloon Stuffs,
New style Mousline de Lancs,
Figuered Silks, Prints,
French Chintz,
Painted Lawns,
Florence Braid,
Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.,

all of which will be sold low. He has also on hands,

Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Salt and Tar.

L. T. WATSON.

Lewistown, May 20, 1841.

PRINTING INK

On very advantageous terms,

HAVING established a factory in the city of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to supply orders with an article at 18 cents per pound, equal to any sold hitherto in this city at 25 cents per pound; and as our terms are cash, we take it for granted purchasers at first view will discover the advantages they may derive by a saving of 30 per cent.; and our Ink always warranted equal to the sample with which this paper is printed.

RAPP & CO.

North 9th between Coates and Brown st.

June 23. 1841.

New and Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening at his Store Room, in the Borough of Lewistown, a large and splendid assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which will be sold on accommodating terms. The public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES PARKER.

Lewistown, May 8th 1341.

New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that they have just received a new and handsome assortment of goods in their line, ALSO.

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which they will dispose of very low and wish the public to give them a call. The Tailoring business is still carried on and the

LATEST FASHIONS

just received. All orders attended to with despatch.

***A large assortment of ready made clothing on hand.

WILLIAM M'CAY & SON.

May 2, 1841.

To the Public.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends either in town or country, that he will attend to the repairing and cleaning of a kinds of

CLOCKS.

P. S. Any person wishing work done will have it punctually attended to, by leaving orders at the store of Mr. James Parker or at the residence of the subscriber.

Geo. K. Carothers.

Lewistown, June 7th 1841.

MAYER & CAHN, DENTISTS.

WILL attend to all operations in DENTAL SURGERY; such as cleaning, plugging, extracting and inserting incorruptible teeth, from one to a full set. A practice of many years enables them, to give relief and assistance to the afflicted, and their method is one which secures to them the confidence of those, who may favor them with their patronage

OFFCE at the Public House of Mr. JAMES TURNER'S.

Lewistown, May 2th 1841.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
For the Sale of
Brandreths Vegetable Universal PILLS.

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown.
	William Hardy Waynesburg,
Centre Co.	Joshua Jack Bolesburg.
	J. J. Potter Potter's Mills.
Juniata Co.	R. C. Gallaghar Mifflintown,
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon,
	R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

FURNITURE.

The subscriber thankful for past favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm of Halliday and Casey, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has taken, and intends carrying on in all its various branches, the

Looking Glass and Furniture Manufactory,

one house West of F. Schwartz's, and immediately opposite Adam Greers Hotel, where he respectfully invites all those who may want articles in his line of business to call and examine his stock of furniture &c. consisting of

Pier Tables,	*Side Board Bureaus,*
Centre do.	*Secretary do.*
Card do.	*Mahogany Dressing do*
End do.	*Cherry do.*
Library do.	*Spring Seat Sophas,*
Sopha do.	*Mahogany Wash Stands*

Breakfast and Dining do.
Tellescope do. do. Mahogany Work do.
Suspension do. High, Field, French, and Low Post Mahogany, Maple, Cherry and Poplar Bead Steads,

all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, of the best materials, and unsurpassed workmanship.

The subscriber offers for sale an assortment of Beautiful

STEEL AND LITHOGRAPH ENGRAVINGS.

N. B. Old Frames neatly fitted with new Looking glass Plates at the shortest notice.

MATHEW B. CASEY.

Lewistown, *May*, 5th 1841.

IMPORTANT PROOF,
Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicines.'

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. Mc Clure who s gent for Mifflin county.

Attention Millers, Millrights AND MILL OWNERS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown, a general assortment of Square Mesh

BOLTING CLOTHS,

manufactured in Holland expressly for A. D. Leonard, Auburn, N. Y. Warranted to be of superior quality to any imported into the United States. Please call and examine.

I have the following numbers, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Samuel Hopper.

Lewistown, June 10, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all he demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

J. Potter, jr. & Co.

Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Mouslin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Blonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings, Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Tickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and to purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and in the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents less than Lewistown price.

J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

Brown's Mills. Jan 27, 1841.

Lewistown Foundry AND *MACHINE SHOP.*

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts gudgeons of various sizes—sled shoes—slay shoes, &c. &.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, *I* want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire backs, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

P. S.—Also, for sale cheap, two horse Waggons, with a variety of good turning Laithes and light Hollow Ware. J. R. W.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

Blooms!

The Despatch Transportation Company will carry Blooms from Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh at the reduced price of five dollars per ton of 2000lbs.

James D. Rea, *Agent.*

REMOVAL.

S. S. JONES.

STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET

Two doors east of Adam Greers.

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. JONES, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

The Watchmaking, Jewelry, and Silv smith

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURETION
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian *Pills*.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supercede the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 65 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN
Vegetable Extracts compose the
RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *Remedy* or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *Agent* for the State of Pennsylvania.

****For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW
PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic *Rheumatism*. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try if on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of taat balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes, ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

DR. SWAYNES'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coughs. At first you complain of having a Cold which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry, the eyes sink deep within their cavities, at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

For sale at the Store of F. McClure only Agent for Lewistown.

PETERS' PILLS.

Dr. Joseph Priestley Peters' *CELEBRATED*
Vegitable Anti-bilious Pills,

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that were ever known. The town and country are filled with their praise, and the palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates; under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unalloyed by age and situation; they are mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Dr. Peters' Pills,

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger and their efforts are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age and to women in the most critical situations. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order, and re establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival. They are allowed to do all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Mrs. E. Ward of New York, was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for wards of fifteen years; her symptoms were as follows:

Frequent pulse—furred tongue—bowels regular, mostly costive, yet sometimes relaxed with a bilious discharge—urine saffron coloured—skin dry—thirst—bad taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning—pain the right side, in the region of the livers times in the right shoulder—cough—extoration of offensive matter—nausea or sickness of the stomach—yellowness of the skin and eyes—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits—broken sleep and unpleasant dreams—easily fatigued—loss of flesh—unhappy and gloomy forebodings, &c. By using these valuable Pills a short time was entirely restored.

Miss Clark, daughter of Col. Clark, was afflicted with Irregularities and Obstructions attended by the following symptoms; Lassitude—disturbed sleep—pale face—cold feet—skin dry—urine pale—sometimes a distressing cough, like a hasty consumption—swelling of the feet towards night, and of the face and eyes in the morning—general debility—lassitude, &c. By using these Pills, according to directions, was entirely restored.

Rev. J. B. Whitefield had been for years subjected to severe Head-Ache, but the use of three boxes, had been entirely relieved.

Hon. E. D. Davis was so afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to dress himself. By the use of three boxes he was entirely restored.

Rev. J. Walterbury was severely troubled with Rheumatism, and had been for eight or nine years, and could get nothing to relieve him. He was recommended, by one of the members to try Dr. Peters' Pills; he did so, and by the use of a few boxes, was entirely cured.

Mr. Benjamin R. Woolley had been afflicted, at intervals, for the last twelve years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, was attended by some of the most eminent physicians of the city, who afforded him but little relief. Having of the most astonishing cures performed by Dr. Peters' Pills, and being in a most miserable condition, he concluded to try them. To his surprise, and the surprise of his friends he began immediately to recover, and in a few days was out attending to his business. The symptoms were, soreness all over; excruciating pains through the joints and limbs; painfully swollen legs and feet; enormous quantity of bile; and shortness of breath, &c.

Professor Armstrong says he has used them in his practice for the last five years, and in his opinion is that nothing can compare with them in cases of Nervous Debility, Headache, Nausea, and all cases of Billious Affection.

Doctors Mott, Nelson, Rogers, Smith, Harris, Vanderburgh, Hobson, Williams, Emmerson, (of New York) Waines, (of Philadelphia) Scott, (of Baltimore,) and many of the most eminent physicians throughout the United States, recommend these Pills as decidedly superior to all others in use.

☞ The list of directions will specify complaints which come most peculiarly under the influence of Peters' Pills; but it may be as well to state here, for the purpose of giving the greater publicty to so important a fact, that they are the only medicine ever offered which contain an infallible cure for SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared by Joseph Priestley Peters, M. D., Inventor and Sole Proprietor, at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of Vegetable Remedies. No. 120 Liberty Street, New York.

Doctor PETERS wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for such information as will ensure the conviction of any person who may venture to counterfeit his pills.

John A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & T. Reed, Perryville.
J. & J. Potter, Potters Mills.
J. M. Hale, Bellefonte.
W. & J. Bell, Belleville,

☞ Who are regular Agents for the above named places.

May 13, 1840.